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R 31 AUG 2022 NO
N 03

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1836)

Name of Candidate	ANIRUDHA PANDEY		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	108343
Center	~~ON~~ ORN	Date	31/08/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The PM-AASHA scheme is aimed at improving procurement mechanism as well as ensuring remunerative prices for farmers. In this context, highlight the various components of the scheme and discuss the concerns associated with it. **(150 words) 10**

पीएम-आशा योजना का उद्देश्य खरीद तंत्र में सुधार के साथ-साथ किसानों के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, योजना के विभिन्न घटकों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इससे जुड़ी चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

PM AASHA scheme

seeks to double farmers income while reducing their dependence on MSP.

Price Assurance

Private sector participation

intended benefits

low subsidy burden

Remunerative agri.

components

① Price deficiency Payment (PDP)

~~to~~ whereby farmers sell in open market and any loss wrt MSP is remunerated by govt.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Private procurement and stockist scheme whereby Private Players buy at MSP.

(3) Price support scheme to ensure price of inputs is recovered.

Concerns

(1) Trust deficit between farmer and corporates, government (eg) anti-farm reform law protests.

(2) class bias → as large farmers benefit more.

(3) Region bias → as 75% marketable surplus produced by Punjab, Haryana.

(4) Lack of incentives for crop diversification.

~~are~~ state participation such as Rythu Bandhu scheme in Telangana & Bhagirath Krishak scheme in MP can supplement PM AASHA to overcome difficulties.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Explaining the concept of blended finance, discuss the role it can play in mobilizing capital for infrastructure development in developing countries like India.

(150 words) 10

मिश्रित वित्त की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में अवसंरचना विकास हेतु पूंजी जुटाने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Blended finance

refers to meeting financing requirements for a project through multiple channels and institutions.

Role in India for infra financing.

① Reduce asset liability mismatch issue of banks.

② Avoid NBFC crisis due to overleveraging (e.g) IL&FS crisis.

③ Promotion of PPP in long gestation infra finance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Leveraging resources of developing banks (e.g) NaBFID.

(5) Enhanced capital expenditure to meet National Infra Pipeline targets.

issues

(1) lack of asset register maintainance

(2) low investor interest

(3) lack of regulatory framework by SEBI, RBI.

(4) 12% NPA and twin Balance sheet syndrome (Eco survey).

National Asset reconstruction company Ltd. Draft National logistics Policy are ways to promote Blended Finance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Discuss the challenges faced in the revival and revamp of dry ports in India and state the measures that can be adopted in this regard.

(150 words) 10

भारत में शुष्क पत्तनों (ड्राई पोर्ट्स) के पुनरुद्धार और सुधार में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इस संबंध में अपनाए जाने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Dry ports are crucial for multi modal transport & reduced logistics cost.

Challenges

① low draft depth at dry ports (e.g) Kolkata.

② Inadequate inland water shipping network.

③ Less focus on coastal shipping.

④ Threat to Biodiversity (e.g) Gangetic dolphin, sea cow (Dugong).

⑤ Inadequate Private sector interest in investing to revive dry ports.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Aging fleet with average age of 19 years (economic survey 2019-20).

Measures that can be adopted

(1) improving multimodal connectivity to dry ports through Bharat mala.

(2) creating container storage infra at dry ports by Land Ports authority of India

(3) Jal Marg Vikas project for developing Inland waterways.

(4) RoRo (Roll on Roll off) service at dry ports.

(5) Project unnati for qualitative and quantitative benchmarking of Dry Ports.

This will help India achieve target of Blue economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Monoculture is one of the major threats to ensuring food security and sustainability of Indian agriculture. Discuss. (150 words) 10
एकल कृषि (मोनोकल्चर) खाद्य सुरक्षा और भारतीय कृषि की संधारणीयता सुनिश्चित करने के समक्ष विद्यमान प्रमुख खतरों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Monoculture refers to growing a single crop on a piece of land repeatedly over a number of years.

Major threat

(i) ① Reduction of soil productivity.

② increased usage of fertilisers, pesticides (e.g. Paddy, wheat monoculture in Pb.

③ Rising subsidy burden (e.g. 0.8% (of GDP) Fertiliser subsidy

④ High input cost → declining farmer income.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Monoculture → Lack of crop diversification → Hidden Hunger → Food security issues

(6) environmental degradation :-

* Groundwater depletion
* cultural eutrophication.
* desertification.

(e.g) sugarcane farming in Haryana.

Way Ahead

(1) Mixed farming promotion

(2) 2023 as international year on millets to promote crop diversification.

(3) social forestry, agro forestry.

(4) Horticulture. Herbal cultivation.

This will usher in evergreen revolution (Swaminathan committee)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While highlighting the impact of single-use plastic on health and the environment, state the recent efforts taken by the government to curb plastic pollution in India. **(150 words) 10**

स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक के प्रभाव को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Single use Plastic (SUP) was banned from 1 July 2022 under Plastic waste management (amendment) Rules 2021 under EPA 1986.

impact on health

① Bio accumulation and bio magnification of micro plastics.

② Neurodegenerative diseases, hypertension due to leaching of plastic from food containers.

③ Declining livestock (Buffalo, cow) productivity due to plastic ingestion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) carcinogenic in nature

impact on environment

(1) Reduced aesthetic value due to plastic pollution at eco tourism sites.

(2) Marine Pollution (e.g) there will be more plastic than fish in sea by 2045 (World Bank).

(3) threat to biodiversity.

(4) provides surface for harmful algal bloom.

Recent efforts.

(1) Extended producer responsibility under PWM rules

(2) District & state task force to implement SUP ban.

(3) Ambikapur municipal corporation in chattisgarh introducing SUP buyback scheme.

(4) Plastic Vikalp Mela — GZD interaction for alternatives to SUP.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Aapda Mitra – a force of volunteers from across India trained in disaster response – is becoming a game changer in the field of disaster management in the country. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**
आपदा मित्र-आपदा प्रतिक्रिया हेतु प्रशिक्षित भारत भर के स्वयंसेवकों का एक बल-देश में आपदा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में एक गेम चेंजर के रूप में उभर रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

India ~~stat~~ is one of the top 10 most disaster prone countries in the world as per UNDRR.

Apada Mitra ⟹ Game changers

① Acting as first responders.

② Immediate relief and rescue.

③ Coordination with local Police, NDRF, Army.

④ Possess local intelligence on number of people rescued, missing.

⑤ Helping in vulnerability mapping

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of old, Disabled, women.

(8) Help in resource mapping of local shelters, community buildings.

Issues faced by Apda Mitras

(1) lack of proper training.

(2) No regular remuneration

(3) lack of authority.

(4) PRI, ULBs not empowered.

Way Ahead

(1) NDMA guidelines should be taught to Apada Mitras.

(2) create standard operating Procedures, Protocols (SC survey 2021-22)

(3) Financial remuneration for immense ~~contr~~ contribution.

This will help create Disaster resilient India & Apada me Avasar (opportunity in Diversity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Why is the rise in lone wolf attacks considered as a serious challenge for security agencies around the world? Highlight the role of the internet in exacerbating such attacks. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व भर में लोन वुल्फ हमलों में वृद्धि को सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती क्यों माना जाता है? ऐसे हमलों की वृद्धि में इंटरनेट की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

lone wolf attacks are terrorist attacks conducted by a single terrorist operating independently.

(e.g) christchurch attack.

(e.g) Pulwama attack.

why it is a serious challenge

① Difficult to gather intelligence for IB, RAW.

② Threat to Right to life (Article 21) of civilians.

③ Difficult to identify attacker due to enormous autonomy.

④ High intensity, low input nature of attacks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of internet

① Recruitment of lone wolfs

~~through~~ (e.g) online Radicalisation of youth by ISIS on social media

② Confidential communication (e.g)

end to end encrypt'on of Whatsapp used in Pulwama attack.

③ contact with planners, leaders across border.

④ Gathering information on vulnerable locations.

⑤ use of Dark web to acquire weapons.

⑥ use of crypto currency for terror financing.

Naresh chandra committee suggested Defence cyber agency; Gulshan Rai committee suggests India cyber crime coordination centre to tackle lone wolf attacks with help of inter-net.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The fundamental inefficiencies embedded in our military structures and processes are now being addressed through a slew of defence reforms in the country. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
हमारे सैन्य ढांचे और प्रक्रियाओं में अंतर्निहित मूलभूत अक्षमताओं को अब देश में विभिन्न रक्षा सुधारों के माध्यम से दूर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India spends 2% of it's GDP on defence. It is 3rd largest defence spender (SIPRI) and 4th largest military.

Fundamental inefficiencies

① lack of inter services coordination of Navy, Army, Air force.

② import reliance for defence equipment.

③ 80% of defence expenditure goes to salaries, pensions.

④ ~~High~~ low teeth to tail ratio
(e.g) veterinary corps in army.

⑤ lack of modern defence equipments.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

New of Defence reforms

① Post of CDS for inter services interoperability.

② creation of Integrated Battle groups for swift mobilisation.

③ Agniveer scheme to reduce revenue expenditure of Armed forces.

④ creation of Defence cyber Agency, Defence space agency as per Naresh chandra committee suggestion.

⑤ Defence Acquisition Policy with Positive indigenisation list for Atmanirbhar Bharat.

creation of 5 integrated theature commands to replace 19 territorial commands (Kargil review comm 1999) is way Ahead.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. In light of the recent establishment of the WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine in India, discuss the advantages and challenges in mainstreaming traditional medicine in the country. **(150 words) 10**

हाल ही में, भारत में डब्ल्यू. एच. ओ. ग्लोबल सेंटर फॉर ट्रेडिशनल मेडिसिन की स्थापना के आलोक में, देश में पारंपरिक चिकित्सा को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

WHO Global centre for traditional Medicine has been set up in Gujrat.

Advantages of mainstreaming traditional medicine

① Preventive care better than expensive curative care

② soft Power of India abroad.

③ employment for traditional Medicine practitioners (e.g) Vaids, Hakim.

④ local community knowledge monetised through Biological Diversity Act 2002's people biodiversity register

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) encourage private investment

(e.g) patanjali in Herbal cultivation.

Challenges.

(1) creation of myth, false propaganda

(e.g) Ayurvedic drugs "curing" COVID.

(2) Inadequate funding support to AYUSH ministry.

(3) Inadequate number of Higher education institutions on AYUSH.

(4) commercialisation of traditional knowledge without benefit to local community.

(5) can not replace mainstream allopathic medicines.

~~Ex~~ the benefits outweigh costs. (creation of AYUSH universities in Gujrat, ~~promo~~) BDA 2002 amendment for AYUSH Promotion is way Ahead.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Nano Urea Liquid has the potential to transform farming in India and across the world by improving productivity while reducing environmental pollution and input cost. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

नैनो यूरिया लिक्विड में पर्यावरण प्रदूषण और इनपुट लागत को कम करने के साथ-साथ उत्पादकता में सुधार करके भारत और विश्व भर में कृषि कार्य को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Nano urea liquid

is new generation fertiliser based on nano technology for precision agriculture.

Potential

improving productivity -

① Application of fertiliser directly at roots.

② optimal N:P:K ratio of 1:2:4

reducing Pollution -

① low quantity of urea → low cultural eutrophication → low algal bloom + low ground water pollution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(v) Reduced soil salinisation and desertification.

Reducing input cost

(i) By reducing demand for fertilizer per ha of cultivated crops.

(ii) Less subsidy burden on government.

Issues
- low awareness
- High initial price.
- lack of large scale production.
- Fertilizer subsidy not extended to nano urea.

Way Ahead

(i) IFFCO, private companies producing Nano urea.

(ii) Extension of subsidy.

(iii) synergy with neem coated urea.

This will help make Indian Agriculture sustainable, remunerative

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Discuss the domino effect of high crude oil prices on the Indian economy. Also, enumerate the measures that India can take in this context.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर कच्चे तेल की ऊंची कीमतों के डोमिनो प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

~~High~~ crude oil prices reached record high post Ukraine war due to supply side disruptions.

Domino effect (cascading impact) on Indian economy

① Rise in crude oil prices → Rise in transportation cost → Rise of commodity prices → CPI inflation reached 13% → imported inflation

② Rise in food prices affecting poor.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Rise in current account deficit (3% of GDP) due to higher imports of expensive crude.

(4) Decline in forex reserves of RBI to buy crude.

(5) High crude prices → imported inflation → low disposable income → low demand → low investment → low GDP growth → Recessionary trends

(6) Rising Debt to GDP ratio.

(7) Mounting losses of oil PSUs.

(8) Public resentment against price rise.

Measures that India can take

(1) Reduce excise duty by additional 5% (Rangarajan)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Fuel subsidy to bring down inflation (Montek singh Ahluwalia).

(3) Inclusion of fuel in GST (Kelkar committee).

(4) Increasing fuel imports from Russia from 0.2% to 10% of total fuel imports.

(5) Gulshan rai committee → suggests creating importers OPEC.

(6) Increasing repo rate by monetary Policy committee to check money supply.

(7) Export promotion to reduce CAD.

This will ensure macroeconomic stability and reduce downside pressures on projected GDP growth of 7.4%.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The consistent high operating ratio of the Indian Railways is indicative of its incapability to generate high operational surplus. Explain the reasons behind this trend. Also, highlight the remedial measures taken by the government in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय रेलवे का लगातार उच्च परिचालन अनुपात उच्च परिचालन अधिशेष सृजित करने में असमर्थता का संकेत है। इस प्रवृत्ति हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

operating ratio

refers to amount of revenue earned for every rupee spent by Railways.

Budget 2022-23

highlighted operating ratio of Indian Railways reached 98%. (an all time high).

Reasons behind this trend

① low passanger tariffs (e.g.)

economic survey 2020-21 highlights passangers pay only 70% of cost of travel.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) cross subsidisation of Freight → high transportation cost → preference to Roads over Railways → declining Railway Revenue (Sam Pitroda committee)

(3) lack of multi modal connectivity with roads, water ways (Rakesh mohan committee);

(4) inadequate capacity (e.g.) Railways could accomodate only 63 % of willing travellers

(5) low private participation (Bibek Debroy committee)

(6) lack of monetization. additional revenue generation from advertising. leasing of Railway property.

(7) Rail accident, Derailments.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Remedial measures by Govt.

① KAVACH technology for Rail safety in 2022-23 Budget.

② capacity enhancement such as 400 New Vande Bharat trains

③ Dedicated Freight corridors.

④ MAHSR Bullet train project.

⑤ Private participation (e.g) Tejas trains.

⑥ Indian Railways Management system for integrated Rail management.

⑦ Multimodal logistical connectivity

Further, Bibek Debroy committee suggests lateral entry, Rail Regulatory authority and monetisation of idle assets for reducing operating Ratio.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Micro food processing sector is the key driver of growth in the Indian economy as it encourages food processing innovation. In this context, state the challenges faced by the micro food processing sector and discuss how the recent initiatives taken by the government aim to address them.

(250 words) 15

सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में संवृद्धि का प्रमुख चालक है क्योंकि यह खाद्य प्रसंस्करण नवाचार को प्रोत्साहित करता है। इस संदर्भ में, सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रारंभ की गई पहलों का उद्देश्य इनका समाधान करना है।

Micro food processing sector (MFPI) are small scale Food processing units engaged in value addition, supplying to larger FPI's.

Key driver of growth

① 3.5 million direct and 1.5 crore indirect employment. (NITI Aayog India @ 75).

② labour intensive + with capital/labour ratio of 6.5 lakh against average of 13.5 lakh. (Eco survey 2021-22).

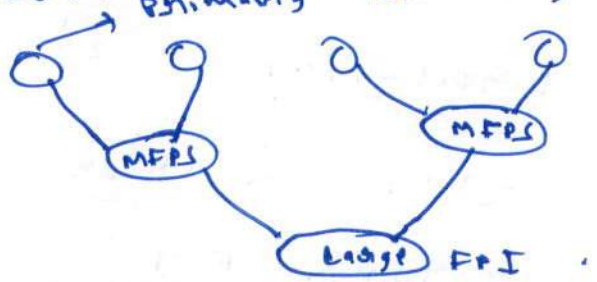
③ Remunerative employment in villages

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Export potential (e.g) one district one product scheme.

(5) check Distress rural to urban migration.

(6) Creates hub and spoke model primary processing centre.



Challenges

(1) lack of economy of scale.

(2) low profitability due to seasonality of operations.

(3) lack of skilled labour.

(4) Poor access to institutionalised micro finance.

(5) inadequate synergy with SHGs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Poor road connectivity, cold transport facilities.

② Poor back ward linkage due to APMC monopoly, No contract farming.

Recent initiatives

① scheme for formalisation of micro food processing enterprises for 2 lakh MFPI.

② Agricultural Infrastructure Fund of ₹ 1 lakh crore for capital subsidy to MFPI.

③ PM Krishi sampada Yojana to link MFPE with mega food parks.

④ operation Greens - from TOP (tomato, onion, potato) to Total.

⑤ model land leasing, contract farming act of NITI Aayog. This can help double farmers income by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Despite efforts by successive governments, equitable growth remains elusive and income inequality continues to persist in India. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

क्रमिक सरकारों के प्रयासों के बावजूद, न्यायसंगत विकास दुष्प्राप्य बना हुआ है और भारत में आय असमानता निरंतर बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Equitable growth according to 11th FYP is broad based growth whose benefits percolates to all sections of society, especially the vulnerable.

efforts for equitable growth

① community development Programme in 1952.

② Integrated Area development Programme, Integrated watershed Management Programme in 1980's, 1990's.

③ Green revolution, white revolution from 1970's.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Socialistic growth → centralised planning, MRTP Act, licensing.

(5) employment creation → NULM, NREGA, DM Kaushal Vikas Yojna.

(6) food security → PDS, NFSA 2013.

Persistent income inequality

(1) oxfam report 2020 → top 1% earn 43% of national income while bottom 50% earn 3%.

(2) 370 million multi dimensionally poor in India (UNDP report).

(3) Per capita GDP of $2000.

(4) K shape post covid recovery with rich getting richer and poor poorer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons behind inequality.

① Jobless growth

Avg GDP growth (1990-2010)	6%
Avg employment growth (1990-2010)	1%

② Low manufacturing base of 15% of GDP.

③ lack of land and labour reforms.

④ inadequate democratic decentralisation

⑤ Red tape, corruption in social justice schemes (P-4)
37% leakage in PDS (NSSO 2011-12).

⑥ low skilling with 1% population formally skilled.

Recent initiatives such as Atmanirbhar Bharat, Make in India, Digital India, Ayushman Bharat have provided renewed hope of inclusive, equitable, clean, sustainable & formalised growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Stating the factors that determine the employment situation of an economy in the long-term, discuss the measures that are needed for India to address its unemployment problem. **(250 words) 15**

किसी अर्थव्यवस्था की दीर्घावधि में रोजगार की स्थिति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जो भारत में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान हेतु आवश्यक हैं।

PLFS 2020-21

shows declining labour force in India from 39% in 2011 to 37 in 2021.

Factors that determine employment situation in long term.

① Demographic profile (e.g) 59% Indian population in working age group.

② Investment, Demand, FDI for job creation.

③ Availability of skilled workforce (e.g) 97% ~~wor~~ population in South Korea skilled.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) export competitiveness of domestic goods.

(5) large manufacturing base (e.g) China with focus on employment intensive sector (electronics, FPI, textile, leather).

employment problem in India

(1) Disguised unemployment in Agriculture.

(2) Frictional unemployment ~~due~~ in IT sector due to Great resignation.

(3) High 12% unemployment of educated urban youth. (PLFS)

(4) Declining Female LFPR of 23%. (PLFS 2020-2021)

(5) Informalisation + 83%. (NSSO)

(6) only 2% population skilled.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) 12 million enter workforce every year but only 2 million jobs created (WEF).

Measures needed for resolution

(1) PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna for skilling.

(2) Startup India, Stand Up India to make India nation of job creators not job seekers.

(3) National skill development and entrepreneurship policy 2016 suggests industry academia linkage.

(4) ~~National~~ PM Rozgaar Protsahan Yojna for formalisation.

e-SHRAM, National career service portal's are digital efforts that can help leverage demographic dividend through job creation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. In view of the rapidly increasing socio-economic damage caused by disasters, integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning requires an effective stakeholder engagement mechanism. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आपदाओं के कारण तेजी से बढ़ रही सामाजिक-आर्थिक क्षति को देखते हुए, आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (DRR) को विकास योजनाओं में एकीकृत करने के लिए एक प्रभावी हितधारक जुड़ाव तंत्र की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Global Climate Risk Report highlights 23% rise in economic losses due to disasters in 2017 - 21 period.

Reasons for rapidly increasing socio-economic damage

social damage

(1) Disaster induced migration, internal displacement (e.g) ~~Pakistan~~ Assam floods 2022.

(2) Rising vulnerability of elderly, disabled, pregnant women.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ loss of livelihood (e.g) covid lock downs.

④ Disaster induced social strife (e.g) communalisation of covid 19 - Tabhligi Jamat incident.

economic damage -

① National Flood commission estimates 1% loss to GDP due to floods.

② infrastructure damage (e.g) ₹ 18000 crore during Kerala floods 2018.

③ Reduced revenue collection (e.g) Fall in GST collection in lockdowns.

integration of DRR into development planning through stakeholder mechanism.

① Risk Financing, Disaster

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

insurance, catastrophe bonds by insurance firms (NDMP 2016)

② Disaster resilient Infra by convergence with NREGA, PMAY (Eco survey 2016-17).

(e.g) farm ponds in Drylands of Bundelkhand.

③ local level planning by PRI, ULB for Build back better.

④ Beneficiary led infra creation with capital subsidy from government (2nd ARC)

⑤ Building Bye laws, model regulations by local planning authorities

Nansen Initiative for Disaster displaced and Sendai Framework targets can further help in DRR-development planning synergy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Provide an account of the existing carbon trading mechanisms in India. Also, discuss the significance of an efficient carbon trading market in the country and state the challenges that currently exist. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौजूदा कार्बन व्यापार तंत्र का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में एक कुशल कार्बन व्यापार बाजार के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और वर्तमान समय में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

carbon trading refers to offset and trade in emission reduction to meet emission reduction targets.

existing carbon trading mechanisms in India

① ES certs (Energy saving certificates) granted by BEE.

② PAT (Perform Achieve Trade) scheme under National Mission on Energy efficiency.

③ Green Day Ahead Market

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for trading in RPO among Discoms, private players.

(4) Kyoto protocol carbon trading (cap and trade) with developed countries.

Significance

(1) Meet INDC and Panchamrita commitments.

(2) Energy efficient economic growth in line with LiFe (Lifestyle for environment).

(3) Reducing Air pollution, water pollution.

(4) mitigating climate change.

(5) incentivize energy efficiency.

(6) Attract REDD+ financing

(7) emission intensity reduction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

challenges

① COP-26 Glasgow → phases out carbon trading post 2020.

② Double accounting with no real reduction in emissions.

③ lack of regulatory framework

④ Declining FDI in carbon trade.

⑤ No organised market on lines of National stock exchange.

⑥ No objective criteria to fix emission targets.

Way Ahead

① coordination of MoEFCC with state government (CSE suggestion).

② Green accounting based on Ecological fiscal transfers.

This will help achieve SDG 13: climate Action

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The menace of drug trafficking in India has been on a rise due to a mix of factors, both internal and external. Discuss. Also, state the challenges posed by drug trafficking to India's national security. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग का खतरा आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों कारकों के समन्वय के कारण बढ़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के समक्ष ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

UNODC (UN office on Drugs control) has labelled india among "most vulnerable country" to cross border drug traddicking.

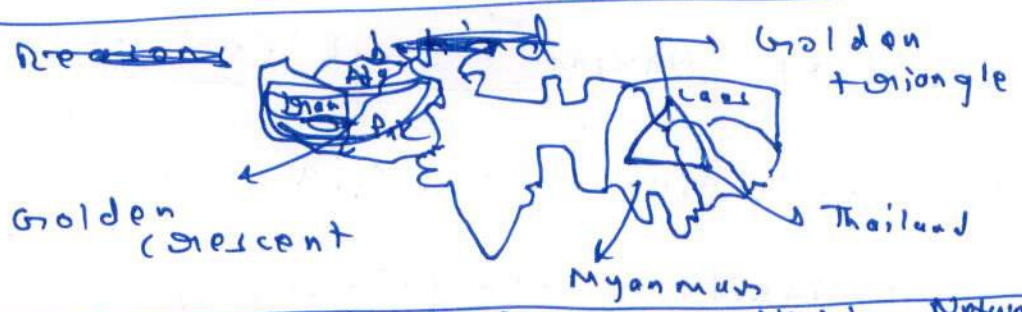


Fig → India & drug traddicking Network.

Factors behind rise

internal factors

① insurgents in North east & militants in kashmir peddling drugs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Rising demand due to popularity among youth, urban dwellers

② Inadequate capacity of state Police, NIA to curb smuggling.

external factors

① Proximity to Golden crescent and Golden Triangle.

② use of maritime routes

(e.g) ₹ 7000 crore drugs siezed at Kandla Port.

③ Taliban in power → major revenue source → Drug trafficking.

④ External state support

(e.g) Pakistan to D-company.

challenges

① Drug trafficking → terrorism financing → terrorism attacks e.g. 26/11 → chances of Retaliatory war / escalation

② Promotes money laundering

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Networks of Drug trafficking also used for arms smuggling, Human trafficking.

(4) complicates neighbourhood relations with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Myanmar.

(5) Drug trafficking → Addiction → social Problem → wasting meagre income on drugs.

social Problem → loss of productive hours, domestic violence

(e.g) ~~Alcoholism~~ Drug Problem in Punjab as shown in Udta Punjab movie.

Way Ahead

(1) empowering Narcotics control Bureau with Fund, function, functionaries.

(2) strict enforcement of NDPS Act 1985

(3) uphold UN convention on Narcotics

(4) Border surveillance through CIBMS.

Punjab model of involving mothers to reduce demand for drugs is way Ahead.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

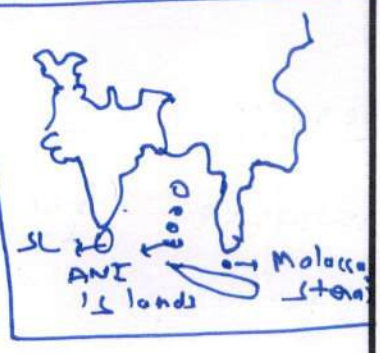
19. The Andaman and Nicobar islands' strategic significance in the Indian Ocean region (IOR) has been underplayed by India's policy of 'masterly inactivity and benign neglect'. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के रणनीतिक महत्व को भारत की 'कुशल अकर्मण्यता और सौम्य उपेक्षा' की नीति के तहत कम करके आंका गया है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Andaman and Nicobar Islands (ANI) ~~have~~ are termed as "unsinkable (Navi) ship" of India.

strategic significance

ANI & Malacca strait.



(1) Proximity to Malacca strait from which 80% of China's fuel import pass.

(2) Help india act as Net security provider in Indian ocean region.

(3) Make Indian Navy as Blue water navy capable of power projection across IOR.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Achieve SAGAR (security and growth of all in the region) and Blue economy vision.

(5) Air base in Nicobar Island.

(6) supply, refuelling, logistical support to friendly Navies (e.g) USA, France.

Masterly inactivity

& benign neglect refers to ignorance by India of immense strategic potential of ANI Islands

Now This has underplayed ANI significance

(1) inadequate infra creation to counter string of Pearl's of China.

(2) Poor internet connectivity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Inadequate Naval Deployments.

(4) Lack of infra at Port Blair to harbour large Naval ships due to low draft.

(5) lack of connectivity with mainlands and across Islands.

However, India has now recognised potential

(1) Undersea cable for internet connectivity.

(2) infra investment in Port Blair.

(3) NITI Aayog strategy for development of Little Andaman.

(4) Island development council in ministry of home affairs.

this is crucial for India's vision of Free, open, rules based, inclusive Indo Pacific.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India has recently commissioned the world's first large International Liquid-Mirror Telescope (ILMT). How will the newly commissioned telescope aid in India's astronomical observations and research? **(250 words) 15**

हाल ही में, भारत ने विश्व का पहला विशाल इंटरनेशनल लिक्विड-मिरर टेलीस्कोप (ILMT) स्थापित किया है। यह नवनिर्मित टेलीस्कोप खगोलीय पर्यवेक्षणों और अनुसंधान में भारत की किस प्रकार सहायता करेगा?

World's first ILMT has been commissioned in India under Indian Astronomical Union (IAU).

How it will help in Astronomical observation and research

① Detecting infrared radiations from Distant galaxies.

② Help understand origin of universe.

③ Detection of Exoplanets and their internal compositions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) study of supernovas, white dwarfs.

(5) use of Gravitational Lensing for study of cosmic wave background.

(6) Detection of ~~stars~~ stars collisions.

(7) study of solar system, Detection of planet X.

(8) coordination and coalition with other Telescopes (e.g. large Array Telescope in Hanle, Ladakh.

(9) Provide data for astronomical research.

(10) Inculcate scientific temper among astronomy enthusiasts

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ISSUES

① inadequate funding support to India's astronomical research.

② only 1.5% of global astronomical research papers from India.

③ lack of coordination between various astronomical institutions.

④ Inadequate skilled researchers.

Provision of fund, function, functionaries; creation of more IIMT and inter university coordination is crucial for astronomical success of Indian astronomy.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1863)

Name of Candidate	ANIRUDHA PANDEY		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	108343
Center	ONLINE	Date	18/12/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Parliamentary oversight of administration is not an end in itself rather it acts as a means to strengthen the efficient functioning of the administration. Discuss. (150 words) 10

प्रशासन की संसदीय निगरानी अपने आप में एक अंत नहीं है बल्कि यह प्रशासन के कुशल कामकाज को मजबूत करने के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Parliamentary oversight refers to Parliamentary scrutiny of executive's functioning.

Tools of Parliamentary oversight
- question hour
- cut motion
- Parliamentary committees
- No confidence vote
- Adjournment motion

It is not an end in itself because

① citizen interact with executive not Parliament.

② End of Good Governance → need for → effective administration → means to achieve it → Parliamentary oversight

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(3) oversight itself does not lead to social welfare.

(4) It is Post facto in nature

It is means to an end

(1) Ensuring accountability through question hour, zero hour.

(2) Financial scrutiny through estimates committee, Public accounts committee.

(3) Deliberative democracy such as Joint Parliamentary committee considering Data protection Bill.

(4) Pressure to perform on executive through adjournment motion, privilege motion.

Due to this, Parliament is rightly called as temple of democracy

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution has weakened the democratic credentials of India's representative democracy. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची ने भारत के प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र की लोकतांत्रिक साख को कमजोर कर दिया है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

10th schedule contain anti-defection law and was adopted by 52nd amendment act, 1985.

It has weakened democracy because

① Promotion of Aaya Ram - Gaya Ram politics due to speaker's inaction.

② Failure to curb horse trading For e.g → KN, MP.

③ Political instability such as Manipur.

④ Biased role of speaker acting in favour of his party

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However, it has strengthened democracy by

1. Reducing number of defections from pre-1985 levels.
2. Judicial intervention in case of speaker's inaction (Kihoto hollohan case, 1992).
3. Preventing frequent mergers & splits in political parties.
4. Enhanced awareness has delegitimised defection in public opinion.

ECI has suggested power to decide defection should rest with president on ECI's binding advice.

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3. Article 246 of the Indian Constitution is considered as the cornerstone of Centre-state legislative relations. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246 को केंद्र-राज्य विधायी संबंधों की आधारशिला माना जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Article 246 is source of 7th schedule which divides legislative subjects into state, centre & concurrent lists.

It is cornerstone of centre-state legislative relations because

1. It ensures co-operative federalism by delineating lists
2. It helps avoid conflict by upholding federalism.
3. Prevents frequent litigation under Article 131
4. Scope for consultation in

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before legislating on concurrent list subjects

(4) State list → matters of local concern

Centre list → Matters of national concern

Concurrent List → both national & local concern

However, it has led to some issues

- Residuary powers with centre
- Misuse of concurrent list to impose centre's will on state (Rajmannar committee)
- Failure to prevent disputes such as Inter state river disputes

Sarkaria commission suggested consultation with states before making laws in concurrent list.

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4. Although the provision of issuing ordinances amounts to the usurpation of legislative power by the Executive, both Centre and states in India have taken unrestrained course to it. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि अध्यादेश जारी करने का प्रावधान कार्यपालिका द्वारा विधायी शक्ति के अधिग्रहण के समान है, फिर भी भारत में केंद्र और राज्यों दोनों ने इसे अनियंत्रित रीति से प्रयुक्त किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 123 & 213

provide for ordinance making power of President & Governor respectively.

It amounts to usurpation of legislative power because

1. violates seperation of power
2. ordinances not referred to Parliamentary committee.
   e.g Triple Talaq ordinance
3. Use of ordinance to avoid debate in Parliament
   e.g farm reform laws.

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(4) Power of Parliament limited to approval or disapproval.

(5) No prior consultation before introduction of ordinance e.g Article 370 revocation.

(6) Reformulgation of ordinance to circumvent parliamentary authority.

Way forward

SC in DC Wadhwa case, 1986 held that :-

(1) Ordinance route to be used only in case of emergency or

(2) when time at Parliament disposal is short.

Need is to establish institutional mechanism and healthy convention in spirit of constitutional morality.

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5. There has been a manifold increase in the number of ministries in the central government since independence. Do you agree with the view there is a need to phase out many ministries and amalgamate others in this context? (150 words) 10

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से केंद्र सरकार में मंत्रालयों की संख्या में कई गुना वृद्धि हुई है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि इस संदर्भ में कई मंत्रालयों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से समाप्त करने और अन्य को समामेलित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Many new ministries such as Ministry of Electronics & IT, Ministry of Consumer Affairs have come up since independence.

Is there need to phase out & amalgamate ministries

Yes

① to avoid lack of interministerial co-ordination.

② Quick implementation of projects e.g. one ministry for logistics in UK but 16 in India.

③ Reduced red-tape

④ Reduced cost of public

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administration.

(5) Facilitating citizen-government interaction

No

(1) New ministries needed to drive reforms e.g Ministry of co-operation

(2) It ensures sustained focus & undivided attention e.g Ministry of Fishing.

(3) It reflects changing times e.g Ministry of IT & Electronics.

(4) It helps bureaucrats develop specialization.

Law commission observed that due diligence & demarcation of business transaction should be done before opening a new ministry.

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6. Evaluate the success of Digital India in fulfilling its vision of transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.

(150 words) 10

भारत को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त समाज और ज्ञान आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने के अपने दृष्टिकोण को पूरा करने में डिजिटल इंडिया की सफलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Digital India was launched in 2015 to achieve Goals of digitisation, Less cash economy, Financial inclusion

Success

① Increase in online payment ~~from~~ by 250% from 2015. (Deloitte India)

② 95% Gram panchayats have broadband connectivity.

③ No. of internet users increased from 10 crore to 65 crore.

④ ~~JA~~ Reduced leakages through JAM trinity, DBT.

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(5) Made possible Telemedicine online education during COVID-19.

Shortcomings

(1) Access to internet remains poor in mountainous, tribal belt.

(2) Rising debts, AGR issue, NPAs in telecom sector.

(3) All Gram Panchayats still not connected to optical fibre

(4) Affordability → of smartphone, internet subscription

(5) Digital illiteracy among old, rural populations.

PMGDISHA, 5G spectrum auction, extension of Digital India can help overcome shortcomings.

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7. Examine the issues related to poverty measurement in India. Suggest measures to improve upon the existing methodologies. (150 words) 10

भारत में निर्धनता के मापन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। मौजूदा पद्धतियों में सुधार के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Currently poverty is estimated by NITI Aayog based on consumer expenditure survey conducted by NSO MoSPI on recommendations of Tendulkar committee.

Issues in measurement

1. Does not measure Multi-dimensional poverty.

2. Underestimation :-

2.1 Poverty line is set too low

2.2 At $3.9/day which is World Bank's poverty line for middle income countries India's poverty is 60%.

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(3) Overestimation :-

3.1 households underreporting expenditure

3.2 Doesn't account for input subsidies.

(4) Reliability of consumer expenditure survey of 2018-19 was junked.

Suggested measures

(1) State level Multidimensional poverty estimates by NITI Aayog.

(2) Adoption of A. Sen's capability approach in methodology.

(3) Shift from absolute to relative poverty (Rangarajan committee)

These measures can help in better estimation & here root & branch eradication of poverty.

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8. As one of the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, discuss the rationale behind internationalisation of higher education in India and its associated challenges. (150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP), 2020 की सिफारिशों में से एक के रूप में, भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए दिए गए तर्क और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

NEP referred internationalization of higher education which refer to allowing foreign institutes to open branches in India apart from encouraging foreign students to study in India.

Rationale

① internationalization

- Greater FDI in education
- skilled teachers
- Better Pedagogy

② Global exposure to Indian students.

③ Improving ranking of Indian institutes in QS Ranking

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(4) Foreign students → Forex earning → More export income → Emulating USA which generates $70b from international students

Challenges

(1) Affordability of High fees of foreign universities.

(2) Balanced regional development as foreign universities likely to open in Metros.

(3) Commercialization & commodification of Education which is a public good.

(4) Competition from China, ASEAN to attract students.

Despite challenges, internationalization is an idea whose time has come.

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9. Stating the significance of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), examine whether they have been as beneficial as expected for India. (150 words) 10

मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों (FTAs) के महत्व को वर्णित करते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या वे भारत के लिए अपेक्षा के अनुसार लाभदायक रहे हैं।

FTAs refer to trade agreement between two or more countries whereby Goods and services are traded at zero or very low tariffs.

Significance of FTAs

1. Integration into GVCs & RVCs e.g India-ASEAN CEPA.

2. Achieving strategic goals such as India-Japan CECA as per Act East Policy.

3. Promoting domestic services industry which is globally competitive.

4. FTA → cheap import of raw materials → Value addition in India → competitive indian exports

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Impact of FTAs

Benefits	Harms.
① Increase in trade volume with ASEAN, Japan	① India's trade deficit with ASEAN increased ~~to~~ by $23b after signing FTA.
② Deeper strategic partnership to ~~set up~~ counter over reliance on China centric supply chain	② Violation of Rules of origin to dump Chinese goods in India via FTAs.
③ Rising IT exports to ASEAN.	③ Inverted duty structure hurting solar, electronics manufacturing
④ Rising soft power of India as open country.	④ Mode-4 negotiations stalled

Due to significant challenges India's decision to stay out of RCEP was correct.

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10. Though multilateral development banks (MDBs) are crucial for holistic development of developing nations like India, there are certain legitimate concerns about their functioning. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि बहुपक्षीय विकास बैंक (MDBs) भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के समग्र विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, तथापि उनके कामकाज के बारे में कुछ वैध चिंताएं भी हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Multilateral banks such as World Bank, ADB, AIIB provide access to concessional finance for developing countries such as India.

Significance of MDBs

1. Financing development schemes such as Atal Bhujal Yojana
2. creation of infrastructure such as WB financed Jal Marg Vikas Parayojan
3. International funds to complement domestic resources.
4. cheaper loans at rates abroad are cheaper than in India

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Concerns

① Undemocratic functioning as Voting is based on quota rather than one country one vote.

② Conditional financing violate sovereignty. For e.g → forcing nation to reduce tariffs

③ Inadequate funds leading to China's chequebook diplomacy through BRI.

④ Western Monopoly over top position in World Bank

⑤ Lack of consultation with developing countries on their fund requirements.

Reforms such as increased vote share of developing countries, unconditional financing are need of the hour.

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11. Despite the legal framework to resolve inter-state river water disputes, why do they continue to exist? Also, discuss measures that can be taken to resolve such disputes in an expeditious and agreeable manner. (250 words) 15

अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए कानूनी ढांचे के विद्यमान होने के बावजूद, वे अभी भी जारी क्यों हैं? साथ ही, ऐसे विवादों को शीघ्र और सहमतिपूर्ण रीति से हल करने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 262 deals with Inter state water dispute.

Legal framework for resolution

1. Inter state River water disputes Act, 1956

1.1 constitute Dispute resolution committee (DRC)

1.2 River Tribunal if DRC can't arrive at settlement

1.3 Exclusion of Judiciary from intervening in disputes.

2. River board Act, 1956

2.1 set up River board to manage inter state rivers.

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Why disputes persists?

① Lack of data → Hydrological data to scientifically distribute water is missing.

② Delays → Cauvery dispute referred to centre in 1969, Tribunal constituted in 1999, award of tribunal in 2008.

③ Politicisation & vote bank politics over river disputes.

④ Climate change → Water shortage → Intensified disputes

⑤ Judicial overreach by accepting cases under Article 136

⑥ Non compliance with tribunal awards by states.

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Suggested measures.

① Use of Inter state council (Article 263) & Zonal council to discuss river water dispute (Punchi commission).

② Data collection :-

2.1 India WRIS → water resource information system

2.2 use of GPS, satellite imagery

③ Interstate Riverwater dispute (Amendment) Bill, 2019.

3.1 1 year time line to resolve dispute.

④ Enforcement of award when they are declared and not after publication in Gazette.

These measures will help uphold co-operative federalism

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12. While use of technology is a welcome step towards improving the efficiency of the judicial system, it must be understood that technology itself comes with a set of challenges that make justice even more inaccessible. Discuss. (250 words) 15

हालांकि न्यायिक प्रणाली की दक्षता में सुधार की दिशा में प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है, लेकिन यह भी समझा जाना चाहिए कि प्रौद्योगिकी स्वयं चुनौतियों के एक समूह को साथ लाती है जो न्याय को और भी अधिक दुर्गम बनाती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, CJI inaugrated TV channel to live broadcast SC proceedings.

Use of Technology is welcome because

1. Reduce delays such as case management system.
2. Increase transparency such as live broadcasting.
3. Adapt to COVID such as e-courts during lockdown.
4. Better administration of lower courts by SC, HC.

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(5) Sharing best practices such as NGO Daksh setting up IT infra of Bombay HC.

Challenges.

(1) Lack of internet in villages → e-Court inaccessible to rural population

(2) Digital illiteracy of poor → Can't understand case management system

(3) High cost of smart phones, internet → inability to attend online court hearings

(4) Violation of Privacy.

(5) Threat of cyber attacks.

(6) Technology not available in vernacular languages.

(7) ~~Low~~ Poor awareness of technological intervention

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Way forward

Digital reforms should be accompanied with :-

① Digital literacy initiatives such as JMG DISHA.

② Enhanced fund devolution to Judiciary to boost cyber security.

③ Training of lawyers to online proceedings.

④ Gram Nyayalayas to extend services in villages.

⑤ Case management system in vernacular language.

This will help achieve Article 38 : Justice social, economic & political.

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13. The current urban planning capacities in India are extremely skeletal and need systemic reforms and a change in mindset. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में शहरी नियोजन की वर्तमान क्षमताएं अत्यंत सीमित है तथा प्रणालीगत सुधारों और मानसिकता में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

74th amendment Act 1992 led to decentralisation of urban planning to ULBs.

Poor state of urban planning is because of :-

1. Lack of skilled planners with ULBs.
2. Lack of database to create plans.
3. Metropolitan planning committee under Article 243X not constituted.
4. Inadequate internal resource generation of 0.6% of GDP

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(5) Centralised planning such as SMART cities, AMRUT planned by NITI Aayog.

(6) Inadequate devolution of 17 subjects of 12th schedule by state governments.

(Suggested measures)

(Systemic reforms)

(1.) Isher judge Ahluwalia committee suggested :-

1.1 Diversification of revenue by ending over reliance on property tax.

1.2 Discretionary grants in aid by Finance commission to boost planning infra.

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1.3 Dedicated cadre of ULBs services.

(2) 2nd ARC suggested urgent functionalization of Metropolitan Planning committee.

(3) Creation of Mohalla committee.

(4) Municipal bonds to raise finance for planning.

Change in mindsets

(1) Centre government should trust ULBs and provide untied grants.

(2) state governments need to stop seeing ULBs as encroaching upon their authority.

(3) Bureaucrats should stop disempowerment of directly elected Mayor, councillors. This will lead to skill sustainable cities & communities.

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14. Reservation for women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has not translated into corresponding increase in women's representation in India's state legislatures. Bringing out the reasons for the same, discuss how under-representation of women in the state legislatures can be corrected.

(250 words) 15

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) में महिलाओं के लिए प्रदत्त आरक्षण उसी अनुपात में भारत की राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व में वृद्धि में परिवर्तित नहीं हुआ है। इसके कारणों को वर्णित करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के कम प्रतिनिधित्व में कैसे सुधार किया जा सकता है।

Article 243D provides for 30% reservation of seats for women in PRIs.

Reason why PRI reservation has not translated to increased representation in state legislature

① Issues in PRI reservation.

1.1 Menace of Sarpanch Pati

1.2 Frequent seat rotation prevents development of leadership skills in women.

1.3 Patriarchy leading to No confidence motion against women Sarpanch

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② Issues in election to state legislature

2.1 Use of money & muscle power deter women.

2.2 Men → possess social authority → Political connection → Easy to secure tickets

Women → confined to homes → lack of Political connection → Difficult to secure tickets

2.3 No reservation of seats in state legislature

③ other reasons :-

3.1 Influence of PRI leaders limited to their own village.

3.2 lack of funds to scale up to MLA constituency level

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How to correct under-representation

① Pass 108th Amendment Bill which reserved 30% seats for women in state legislature.

② Adopt Best Practices such as BJD of Odisha giving 30% tickets to female candidates.

③ Tackle Patriarchy through schemes such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

④ Curb use of money & Muscle Power as per Vohra Committee recommendations.

Political empowerment can lead to social empowerment & help achieve SDG 5: Gender Equality.

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15. For effective public service delivery, there is need to shift from traditional accountability mechanisms to social accountability mechanisms. In this context, discuss the pre-conditions for the success of social accountability efforts and challenges associated with them. (250 words) 15

प्रभावी सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण के लिए, पारंपरिक जवाबदेही तंत्र से सामाजिक जवाबदेही तंत्र में स्थानांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के प्रयासों की सफलता के लिए पूर्व-शर्तों और उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Social accountability refers to accountability mechanisms where people are directly involved in upholding government's accountability.
For e.g → Social audit, RTI.

(Need for shift)

① circumventing traditional accountability through tools such as Official Secrets Act, 1923.

② Persistent Red tape & Rule book mentality.

③ Enable participation for good governance.

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(4) Move from Rule based to Role based, outcome oriented governance.

Pre condition for success

(1) Political & bureaucratic will such as citizen report card in Bangalore.

(2) Aware & Vigilant citizenry such as RTI Activism, Social Audit by MKSS.

(3) Institutionalization of social ~~Audit~~ accountability such as Rights of citizen to time bound delivery of Goods & services Bill 2011

(4) Use of technology such as CPGRAMS portal.

(5) Governance reforms to move ~~from~~ to "maximum governance

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minimum government.

Associated challenges

① Legal grey zone as no law exists to regulate social accountability.

② Lack of uniformity as it includes plethora of techniques such as Participatory budgeting in Gujrat, Participatory planning in Kerala.

③ Lack of political will to change status-quo.

④ Inadequate availability of skilled auditors.

⑤ No time, resources with citizen.

⑥ ~~Lac~~ Threat to life of RTI activists.

New Public governance model, Mission Karmyogi, Public service Bill, citizen Charter are some ways to overcome the challenges.

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16. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) remains one of the most ambitious programmes for public welfare and rural development, but its objectives cannot be achieved without strong and capable Panchayati Raj Institutions. Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) अभी भी लोक कल्याण और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी कार्यक्रमों में से एक है, लेकिन इसके उद्देश्यों को मजबूत और सक्षम पंचायती राज संस्थानों के बिना हासिल नहीं किया जा सकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

MGNREGA provides minimum 100 days guaranteed employement as unskilled worker to all household in rural areas.

Objective of MGNREGA

1. Create village infra such as farm ponds, roads, houses
2. Provide employment guarantee
3. Rural poverty alleviation
4. MGNREGA → Cash in hand → Boost rural demand → GDP growth

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Need for strong PRI to implement MGNREGA

1. Planning of works require infra availability at PRI.
2. Identification of Beneficiary, payment of wages, maintaince of attendance rolls is PRI's responsibility.
3. Fund availability with PRI needed to complement/maintainance of resources created by MGNREGA.
4. PRI's can conduct audit of NREGA work
5. PRI's can encourage unemployed person to participate in MGNREGA.
6. PRI's propagate to the district administration

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requirement of works under NREGA.

Way forward to empower PRI's.

1. Curb menace of parallel bodies (Mani shankar Aiyar comm.)
2. Regular Gram sabha meetings (2nd ARC)
3. Devolve all 29 functions under 12th schedule on lines of Karnataka.
4. Dedicated cadre of PRI functionaries.
5. 15th Finance commission's grants in aid to build infra of PRI's.

This will help achieve Article 40: Village as institution of self governance

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17. Despite legal safeguards and international conventions, the State has failed to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities in general and those with psychosocial disabilities in particular. Discuss in the context of India.

(250 words) 15

कानूनी सुरक्षोपायों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमयों के बावजूद, राज्य सामान्य रूप से दिव्यांगजनों और विशेष रूप से मनोसामाजिक दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों को बनाए रखने में विफल रहा है। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

DPSP in Article 41 mandates state to take care of sick, elderly and disabled.

legal safeguards & International conventions

1. Rights of Person with disabilities act, 2016
2. mental Health act, 2017
3. central & State ministries for welfare of disabled
4. International covenant on civil & political rights, 1966.
5. Universal declaration of Human rights (UDHR), 1948

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Despite this, state has failed in upholding :-

Rights of PwD

1. 4% reservation not implemented.
2. Lack of disabled friendly Public infrastructure.
3. Persistence of stigma stereotypes against disabled.
4. Prevalence of poverty census indicates 40% disabled live below poverty line.
5. Inadequate access to treatment due to high OOP.

Rights of psychologically disabled

1. stigmatization of mental health.
2. Desertion by families

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③ Sexual harrasment in mental healthcare facilities

④ Inadequate number of psychologists, counsellors at government hospitals.

Way forward

① Political will to implement RWD Act, 2016 & Mental Health Act 2017

② Accessible India campaign for disabled friendly infra.

③ Paralympics, sports for leisure, self-confidence

④ Free assisted living devices to BPL disabled.

⑤ Inclusion of disability treatment in PMJAY

These measures can help ensure Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas

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18. To what extent has the PM Awas Yojana (Gramin) been successful in solving the problem of rural housing in India? Discuss with adequate arguments. (250 words) 15

भारत में ग्रामीण आवास की समस्या को सुलझाने में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) किस सीमा तक सफल रही है? पर्याप्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

PM Awas Yojana Gramin was launched to achieve vision of House for all.

Achievements

① 1.5 crore houses constructed.

② employment of 1 billion work days generated.

③ Concessional finance for poor in Rural areas.

④ Access to toilets as Houses built with toilet facilities.

⑤ Balanced regional development due to focus on aspirational districts

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Shortcomings

1. shortage of 3 crore homes to achieve housing for all.
2. Delays in sanctioned projects.
3. unaffordability of PMAY homes by landless labourers
4. land acquisition issue
5. No access to piped drinking water in constructed homes.
6. Use of substandard material.

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19. Despite the potential of India's Neighbourhood First policy, there have been several impediments to regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत की नेबरहुड फर्स्ट नीति में क्षमता होने के बावजूद, दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के लिए कई बाधाएं विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's Neighbourhood first policy focuses on non-reciprocal concession to neighbours in spirit of Panchsheel & Gujral doctrine.

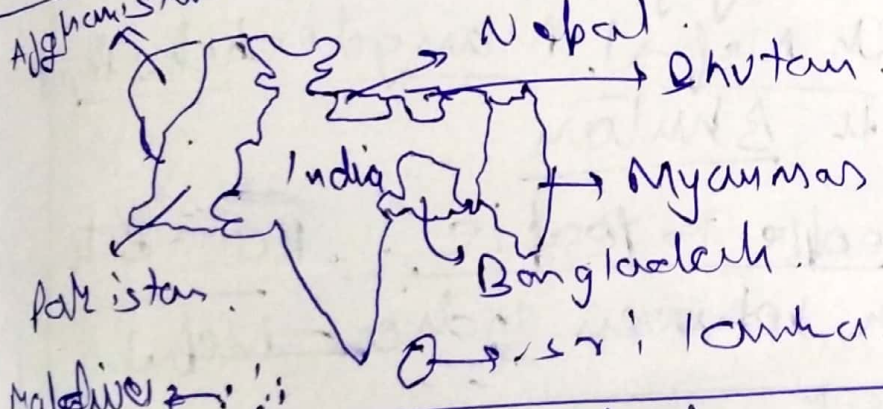

Fig → South Asia

Potential of Neighbourhood first policy

① Economic: Promote intra SAARC trade on lines of EU, ASEAN

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(2) Security :-

2.1 Curb drugs trafficking from Golden triangle, Golden crescent

2.2 Counter insurgency in North East.

(3) Connectivity :- IMT trilateral Highway, Coastal shipping agreement with Bangladesh.

(4) Energy : Pancheshwar dam with Nepal, Mangdechu Project with Bhutan.

(5) People to people : Roti-Beti link between India - Nepal.

Impediments

(1) Moribund SAARC due to state sponsored terrorism by Pakistan

(2) High tariffs of 75 to 2000% affecting intra-South Asia trade

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(3) Border disputes such as susta, kalapani with Nepal and katchatheevu islands with sri lanka.

(4) Overwhelming presence of China e.g. CPEC, Hambantota Porta, China-Nepal economic corridor etc.

(5) Trust deficit due to Big brother small neighbour syndrome.

(6) Inadequate co-operation through BIMSTEC

There ~~mostly~~ challenges can be overcome through:-

(1) non-interference in internal affairs.

(2) Deft diplomacy such as land Boundary Agreement with Bangladesh (2015)

(3) Building trust & connectivity.

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20. It is argued that China's Belt and Road Initiative has resulted in unsustainable debt-for-infrastructure deals in several countries across continents and it is a part of debt trap diplomacy. Discuss., (250 words) 15

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि चीन का बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव महाद्वीपों के कई देशों में गैर-संधारणीय अवसंरचना के लिए-ऋण आधारित सौदों में परिणत हुआ है और यह ऋण जाल कूटनीति का एक हिस्सा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China's BRI is a $1 trillion infra Projects to revive ancient silk routes over land & water.

BRI is debt trap diplomacy because

(1) It targets unsustainable projects in small countries e.g Kyaukpyu Port in Myanmar

(2) Capital intensive projects cause debt trap e.g Sri Lanka's $5 b debt to China

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③ Inability to pay debt leads to acquisition of territory by China e.g → Hambantota port on 99 years lease,
→ 40% of Cambodia's coastline owned by China.

④ Capital intensive project benefit Chinese bankers & employ Chinese labour.

⑤ It also violates sovereignty of 3rd party such as CPEC passing through POK.

⑥ BRI → environmental destruction → Greater budget to tackle disasters → debt trap

e.g → Lamu Port in Kenya.

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(Concern for India)

① Violation of sovereignty - due to projects in POK

② String of Pearls theory to encircle India e.g. Djibouti, Gwadar, Hambantota, Kyaukpyu

③ Overwhelming presence in sensitive zones such as China Nepal economic corridor, solar project in North Srilanka

(Way forward)

① Blue dot network by USA, Australia, Japan.

② Asia-Africa growth corridor for sustainable infra.

③ Build back better world project by G-7 to counterbalance BRI

This can help encourage multipolar world order & Vasudeva Kutumbakam

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	Anirudha Pandey .		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	108 343
Center	ORN	Date	17/6/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture. Comment. **(150 words) 10**
चोल द्रविड़ कला और स्थापत्य की पराकाष्ठा से अनन्य रूप से संबद्ध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Chola empire existed in it's sway over large parts of south India from 9th to 12th century with prominent rulers such as Raja Raja I, Rajendra.

Zenith of Dravidian Art & Architecture

Chola temple architecture

① Tallest Vimanas (e.g) Brinadish-vara temple under ~~Rajendra~~ Raja Raja I (1010 AD)

② largest Gopurams (e.g) Gangaikonda cholapuram temple.

③ Presence of step tanks.

④ Synthesis of past schools such as Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas.

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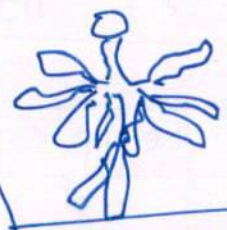
chola paintings

① Found on walls of temples, only paintings in India done in true fresco style.

(e.g) walls of Airavateshwara temple in Darasuram.

chola sculpture

① 8 ~~legged~~ handed natraja sculpture of shiva



Bronze natraja.

② shows kundalini power and referred to as Ardhanarishwar.

The influence of chola art & architecture is also evident in architecture of Vijaynagar rulers and Nayakas of Madurai in 18th century.

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2. Among the major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties formed an important one. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की प्रमुख विरासतों में, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता ने एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian freedom movement left many legacies such as socialism, democracy, civil liberties, secularism and English language.

Civil liberties - Important legacy

① Raja Ram mohan Roy protested against licensing regulations 1823.

② Vernacular Press Act 1878 was bitterly resisted (e.g) Amrit Bazar Patrika became English overnight

③ Protests against repressive Press laws (e.g) Newspaper Act 1908.
(e.g) Press Act, 1910.

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(4) Prominent leaders including Nehru, Tilak, Gandhiji jailed under sedition laws.

This struggle ensured

(1) Freedom of speech and expression protected under Article 19

(2) Autonomy to Press to criticize government

(3) ~~Auto~~ Self regulation (Press council of India) rather than state regulation.

Protecting civil liberties and recent review of sedition law by centre are steps to ~~pro~~ uphold Free speech & Free Press.

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3. The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 in many ways set the ground for the scramble in Africa. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

1884-85 के बर्लिन सम्मेलन ने विभिन्न प्रकार से अफ्रीका में विभाजन का आधार तैयार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Berlin conference 1884-85 was held among major imperial powers including Germany, Italy, France, UK, Portugal in Berlin to carve out colonies across globe among themselves.

It set the ground for scramble in africa because

① New nations Germany, Italy started competing with UK, France for colonies in Africa.

② It carved out multiple spheres of influences in Africa.

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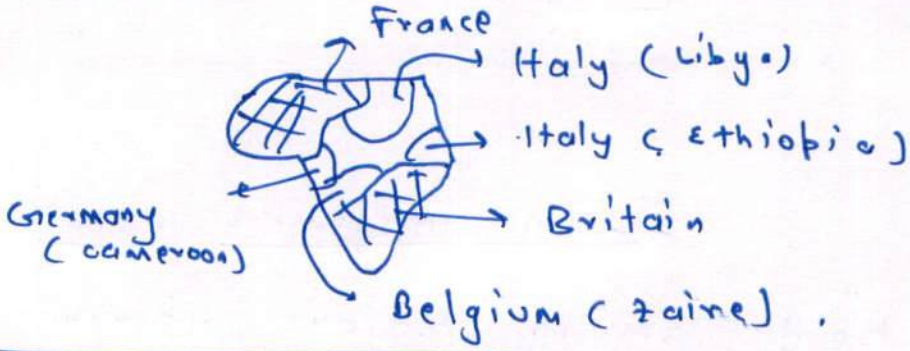

Fig → zones of influence in Africa

(3) Berlin conference ~~colonies~~ → Profitable trade in African colonies for Germany, Italy

↓

Greater competition for colonies → Scramble for Africa

other factors → Development of cure for malaria.

→ modern equipment for rapid deforestation.

As a result, Africa was under colonial grip by beginning of 20th century (1900's).

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4. What is a cloudburst and what are its effects? Why are they more frequent in the Himalayan region? **(150 words) 10**
बादल फटना क्या है और इसके क्या प्रभाव हैं? हिमालयी क्षेत्र में इनकी आवृत्ति अधिक क्यों है?

cloud burst refers to a short period of intense raindall over a localised area.

Reasons for occurrence.

(1) Intense uplift of moisture due to convectional or orographic currents.

(2) effects

① Landslides, Avalanches if cloudburst occurs on mountainous area.

② inundation of residential areas.

③ Flash Floods (e.g) 2016 uttarakhand tragedy.

④ overflowing rivers.

⑤ economic loss of infrastructure

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⑥ Damage to crops.

⑦ Human and animal life threatened.

Why frequent in Himalayas?

① Himalayas → steep slope → rapid uplift of moisture → intense orographic rain

Fig- cloudburst

Orographic rain

② IPCC report indicates climate change has contributed to more cloud burst in himalayas.

③ Impact of cloud burst + more severe in mountains → greater attention

climate change mitigation

early warning system, ~~climate~~ Disaster resilient infrastructure & sendai framework implementation is way forward.

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5. Despite its potential, there are several challenges in the implementation of the Ken-Betwa Link Project. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना की क्षमता के बावजूद, इसके कार्यान्वयन में अनेक चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ken-Betwa river interlink project intends to divert water from Ken to Betwa river in Bundelkhand region (UP and MP)

Potential

① Irrigation for 2 million ha land

Ken-Betwa link.

② Power generation upto 500 MW

③ Job creation during construction.

④ Flood mitigation by transferring water from surplus to deficit region.

⑤ Countering Droughts

⑥ Water storage → Ground water recharge

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

challenges

① Displacement of Tribals (e.g) Gonds.

② Deforestation in Panna Tiger reserve

③ Threat of Excessive siltation and salinisation of soil (PRIA study)

④ Inter state disputes over water utilisation between UP & MP

⑤ Inadequate funds.

⑥ Delays in seeking environmental clearances.

Implementation of Land acquisition act 2013, central aid in funding, detailed EIA and SIA are needed for swift implementation of the project.

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6. Identify the issues related to production and supply of coal in India. How can these issues be addressed? **(150 words) 10**
भारत में कोयले के उत्पादन और आपूर्ति से संबंधित मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

coal energy accounts for 53% of energy production in India.

Issues

① illegal mining & coal mafia

② monopoly of coal India
unable to meet demand as production is only 65% of demand

③ Rising import bill → ₹ 70,000 crore.

④ obsolete technology → e.g. open cast mining leading to low production.

⑤ High costs → clean energy cess
→ Fly ash utilisation.
competition from renewables.
installing flue gas desulphurisation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(Way forward)

① 100% FDI allowed in coal.

② Allowing captive coal miners to sell coal.

③ Real time demand prediction (R M Sinha committee)

④ Crack down on coal mafia

(e.g.) GPS tagging of coal trucks in Haryana.

⑤ Streamline coal import Policy to avoid shortages. (Deloitte)

⑥ End cross subsidisation in Railways as 48% of coal cost goes into transportation.

This can help ensure 24x7 access to power i.e SURE, PURE, SECURE energy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Present the geographical distribution of agro-based industries in India and discuss the challenges faced by them. (150 words) 10
भारत में कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण को प्रस्तुत कीजिए और उनके समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Agro based industries contribute 18% to India's GDP and account for 25% of exports (Economic survey).

Geographical Distribution

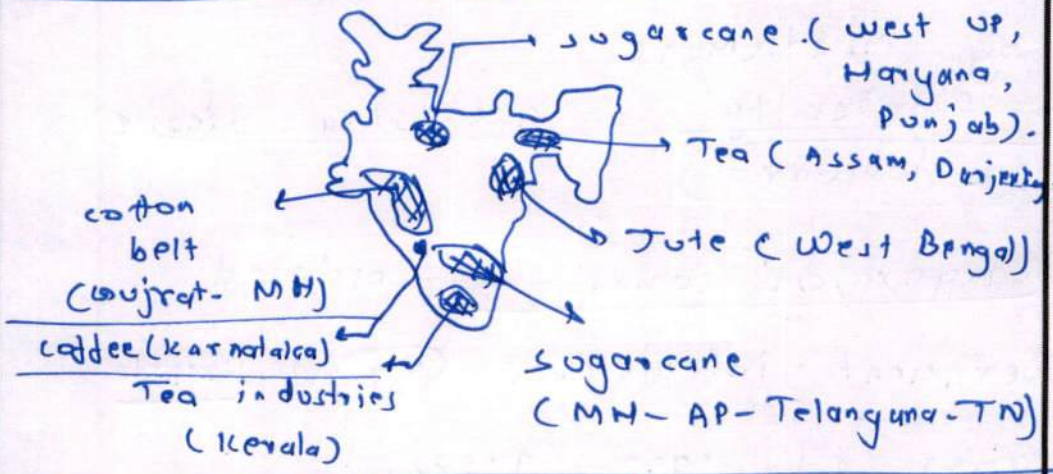

Fig → agro based industries..

Challenges

① obsolete machinery

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② excessive government intervention

(e.g) cane reservation area.

③ competition from synthetic fibres for Jute, cotton.

④ shortage of labour.

⑤ Price fluctuation.

⑥ Delayed Payments.

⑦ excessive taxes and commission by middlemen.

⑧ Difficulty in accessing finance.

(way forward)

① Rangarajan committee → reduced government interference (e.g) → Preservation of cane areas.

② Promote contract farming.

③ use of technology (e.g) 2G ethanol from sugar beet.

④ Promotion of co-operative culture.

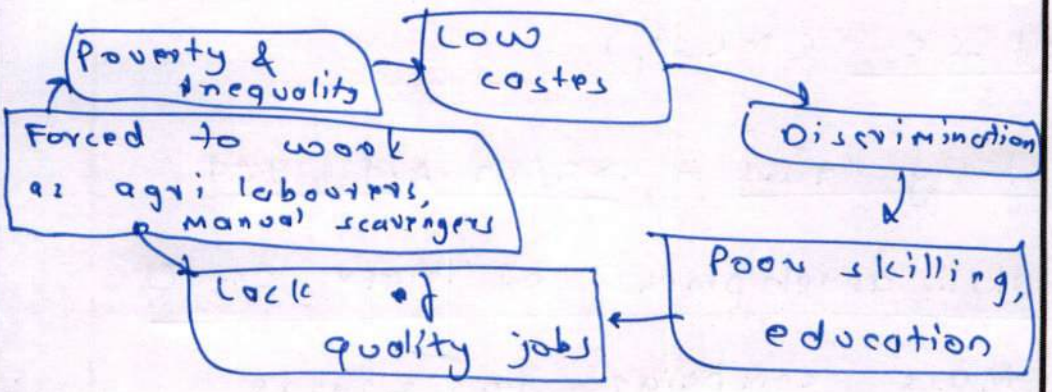
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10
जाति व्यवस्था भारत में निर्धनता और असमानता के प्रमुख चालकों में से एक बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Isabel Willerson defines caste as social stratification based on primordial factors.

Caste – Driver of poverty & inequality

① Vicious cycle



② Benefits of reservation pocketed by creamy layer of SC/ST (supreme court observation)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Lower castes engaged in menial jobs in urban areas
↓
Low social mobility.

④ Lower castes → High illiteracy → Low awareness of government schemes

Way forward

① strengthening National commission of SC (NCSC)

② strong laws → SC/ST Act 1989.

③ skill development of lower castes

④ Mass campaign to change perception.

This will lead to Antyodaya as envisaged by Gandhiji

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में घरेलू कामगारों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें सशक्त बनाने हेतु किये जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Domestic workers

are workers in informal sector who help households in daily chores.

issues faced

- No social security.
- lack of job security.
- poor working conditions.
- sexual harrasment in some cases.
- wage below minimum wages
- No bargaining power.
- low awareness of rights.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

① All India survey on domestic workers by Labour Bureau

② Inclusion in 4 labour codes.

③ Creating organisation of domestic workers at district level to provide bargaining power. (RM Sengupta committee).

④ uphold sexual harrasment of women at workplace Act 2013.

⑤ Registration & Regularisation.

This will help achieve SDG 8 : Better work and economic growth for domestic workers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. **(150 words) 10**

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों के गहन लैंगिक प्रभाव को देखते हुए, भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपायों के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Population control measures seek to reduce TFR to 2.1 as per vision of National population policy 2000.

Deeply gendered impact of population control

- contraceptives taken by women not men.
- Lack of reproductive autonomy for women.
- surrogacy, abortion in legal grey areas.
- Inadequate access to birth control for women.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Decision on family planning taken by males.

(Need to rethink)

① Reproductive autonomy of women.

② Gender equality & inclusive family planning.

③ checking female infanticide & foeticide → as population control ~~leads~~ increases desire for sons.

④ Effective implementation of PCPNDT act.

Hence voluntary rather than ~~forcefut~~ mandatory Family Planning is way forward.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Examine the impact of the Sramana tradition on the Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects.

(250 words) 15

श्रमण परंपरा के वैदिक धर्म पर प्रभाव और जैन, बौद्ध तथा आजीवक संप्रदायों के उद्भव के साथ इसके संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Shed light on the use of symbols and symbolic language by Mahatma Gandhi for both, integrating masses into the National Movement and against social evils. **(250 words) 15**

महात्मा गांधी द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में जनता को लामबद्ध करने हेतु और सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध, दोनों के लिए किए गए प्रतीकों और प्रतीकात्मक भाषा के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Bipin chandra has called Gandhiji as master strategiser and expert politician due to Gandhiji's use of symbols and symbolism ..

Use during National movement

① use of Civil Disobedience in champaran (1915).

② use of Hunger strike during kheda (1916)

③ Returning title of Kaiser-i-Hind after Jallianwallah Bagh massacre (1919)

④ Use of charkha as a symbol to promote domestic textile and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

boycott manchester cloth.

(5) Using salt as symbol during civil disobedience (1930)

(6) Presiding over congress session in 1924 (Belgaum) to stress over need to unite congress

(7) sponsoring election of Nehru in 1930 lahore session as Nehru was advocate of Purna swaraj.

use against social evils

(1) Wearing Dhoti to symobise simple living high thinking.

(2) Using Khilafat issue to ensure Hindu - muslim unity during Non - cooperation movement (1920).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Hunger strike against communal award (1932) to prevent seperate electorates for ~~women~~ SC.

④ Calling untouchables as Harijans

⑤ use of constructive programe based on living in Ashram, continuous contacts with downtrodden.

⑥ Promoting women leaders such as Sarojini Naidu, Kasturbha Gandhi
↓
to ensure greater women participation.

⑦ Support to temple entry movement

e.g. Vaikom satyagraha in Kerala 1924.

Gandhiji said "My life is My message".

He used symbols & symbolism to convey these messages during his life.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Giving a brief overview of the three Carnatic Wars, discuss the factors that led to the success of the British against the French in the struggle for control over India. **(250 words) 15**

तीन कर्नाटक युद्धों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण भारत पर नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष में फ्रांसीसियों के विरुद्ध अंग्रेजों को सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

3 Carnatic wars were dought between 1740 and 1760 and led to establishment of Britain as supreme colonial power.

Brief overview

1st carnatic war 1740-46

① Battle of st thome where a small french army defeated much larger Indian army of Anwar ud din.

② led to treaty of Aix la-chapelle.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2nd carnatic war (1748 - 1754)

① French under Dupleix supported Chanda Sahib and ~~Anwar ud din~~ Muzzafar Jang.

② British supported Nasir Jang and Anwar ud - din.

③ Battle of Ambur (1749) fought between these forces.

④ Inconclusive war ⑤ Treaty of Madras.

3rd carnatic war (1758 — 1764)

① Battle of wandiwash (1761) where British forces directly defeated French forces.

② Was a result of Austric war of succession in Europe.

③ Ended with treaty of Paris.

④ French Prohibited from fortifying new settlements.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Factors that led to British success

① East India company was a private company unlike French company which was state sponsored.

~~French~~ Greater government controls reduced it's autonomy.

② British victories in Plassey (1757) and revenue from Bengal helped it in wandiwash (1761)

③ Transfer of Dupleix out of India.

④ French willing to compromise in India to save colonies in North America.

Victory over French emboldened EIC to take control of India after Battle of Buxar (1764)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Provide an account of the issues that led to a crisis in Punjab in the 1980s. Also, discuss the roadmap to peace that was eventually adopted.

(250 words) 15

1980 के दशक में पंजाब में संकट उत्पन्न करने वाले मुद्दों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, शांति स्थापना की उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसे अंततः अपनाया गया था।

operation Blue star (1984) and anti-sikh riots of 1984 highlight grimness of Punjab crisis.

Issues that led to crisis

① latent demand for Punjabi sooba (sikh state) since British times.

② Green revolution → Migrant labour in Punjab + Affluence of local farmers → Demand for Khalistan emerged

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Modevate sikh nationalism fostered by Akali leader Dr. Tova chand.

④ Bhindrewalan's radical demand for kholistan and weaponisation of Golden temple.

⑤ External support from Pakistan as per policy of bleeding India through thousand cuts after defeat in 1965 & 1971 wars.

⑥ Failure of negotiations and peace talks.

⑦ seperation of Hindi speaking Haryana & HP from Punjab in 1966 could not satisfy sikh leaders.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Roadmap to Peace

① assasination of Indira Gandhi (1984)

↓

Anti-Sikh riots (1984)

↓

~~Emergenc~~ Rajiv Gandhi become PM

↓

negotiations started with moderate sikh leaders (e.g) Longowala.

↓

Amnesty to those accused of militancy.

↓

Sant Longowal - Rajiv Gandhi Agreement in 1986.

↓

slow process of trust building.

↓

Participation of Akalis in electoral process.

The road map to Peace provides lesson for existing conflict in Nagaland, Kashmir.

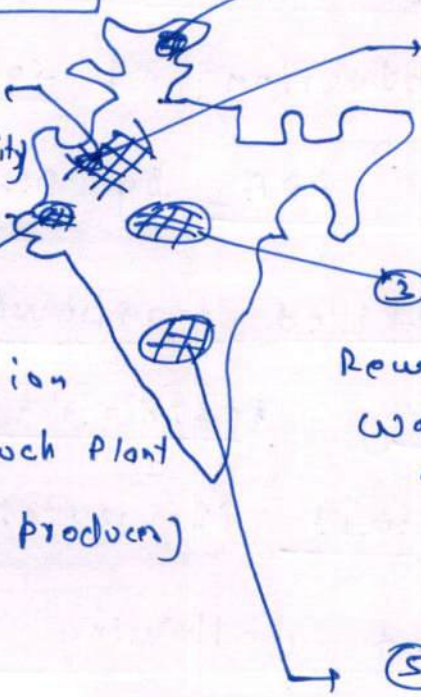
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Give a brief account of the distribution of installed capacity of solar power in India. Highlighting the challenges in proper utilisation of solar energy, mention the steps taken by the government to promote it in India. **(250words) 15**

भारत में सौर ऊर्जा की संस्थापित क्षमता के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। सौर ऊर्जा के उचित उपयोग में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Solar Power accounts for 40 GW of installed capacity with target to reach 100GW by 2022.

Distribution



① Rajasthan (largest capacity) → largest solar Plant in world in Bhadla.

② Gujrat → Kach region (Khowda Kach Plant is largest producer)

③ Madhya Pradesh → Rewa solar Park was first to achieve grid parity.

④ cold deserts of Ladakh, Lahaul.

⑤ Peninsular regions (Vidarbha, Rayalseem, North Karnataka)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges in Proper utilisation

① Inadequate domestic solar manufacturing capacity with 80% PV cells imported from china

② High cost of land

③ low adoption of rood top solar (CEEW India)

④ shortage of rare earth metals used in production of solar cells.

⑤ Dishonouring PPAs by DISCOMS

⑥ Lack of skilled manpower for solar manufacturing, installation.

⑦ High initial cost in installation

⑧ DISCOMS not following RPO obligations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

steps taken

① Green Day Ahead market (GDAM) to promote intra-day solar trade.

② PM-KUSUM to solarise off grid pumps and promote solar grids in farm lands.

③ Renewable Purchase obligation (RPO) regulated by CERC.

④ PLI schemes for solar PV

⑤ solar Parks by PSU's (e.g) NTPC-Renewables, PFC.

⑥ Promoting Private investments (e.g) Adani Green, Reliance renewables.

Moreover international collaboration such as with Germany to promote rooftop solar is way forward.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Post-drift theories based on ocean floor mapping provided new dimensions to the study of distribution of oceans and continents. Elaborate.

(250 words) 15

महासागरीय-अधस्तल के मानचित्रण पर आधारित उत्तरवर्ती प्रवाह सिद्धांत ने महासागरों और महाद्वीपों के वितरण के अध्ययन को नए आयाम प्रदान किए हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Continental drift theory was proposed by Alfred Wegner to explain movement of continents over time and their current alignment.

However, it could not account for force responsible for movement of continents.

~~Post~~ Ocean floor mapping revealed.

① Age of ocean floor is not greater than 200 mya

② Age of ocean floor ~~exceeds~~ increases from mid of oceans towards continental shelfs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Presence of mid-oceanic ridges across all oceans.

New dimensions provided.

Plate tectonic theory.

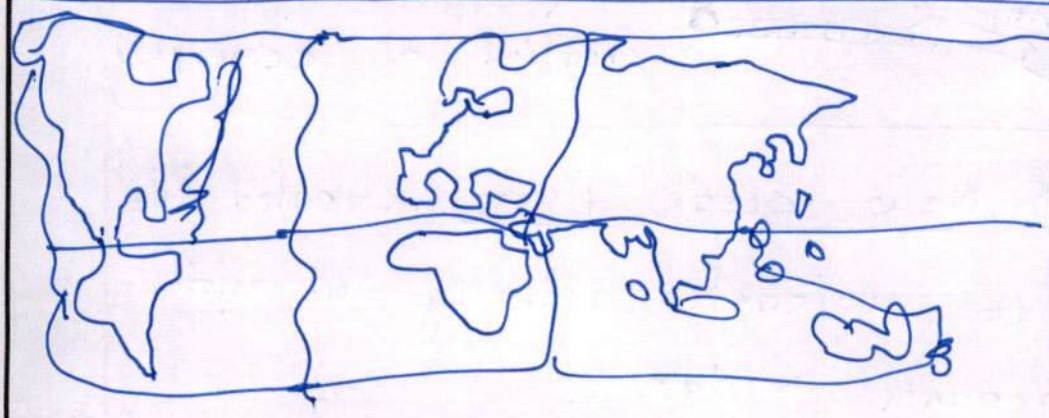


Fig 1 Tectonic Plates.

① It is tectonic plates that move and not continents.

② Force for movement comes from:-

2.1 convectional currents in magma.

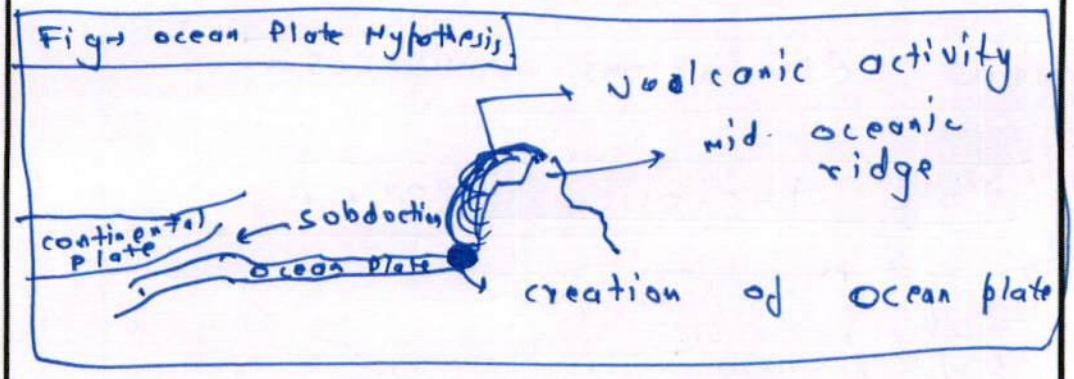
2.2 radio active reactions.

2.3 Residual Heat from formation of Earth 4 billion years ago.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Explanation for age of ocean floor

Fig→ ocean Plate Hypothesis



① New ocean floor created due to volcanic activity at mid-oceanic ridges.

② subduction of oceanic plate at convergence zone with continents leads to it's destruction,

These studies have helped us understand creation of continents, their alignments and possible future movements.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Explain the phenomenon of heat waves. Also, enumerate the conditions favourable for the development of heat waves in India and their associated health impacts. **(250 words) 15**

हीट वेव्स की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में हीट वेव्स के विकास के लिए अनुकूल परिस्थितियों और उनसे संबद्ध स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Heat wave refers to prolonged period of above normal temperatures in a region.

Heat waves in India

As per IMD, heat wave is declared when:-

In Plains

① Temperature is 6.4°c more than average temperature.

② temperature is above 40°c

In mountains.

① Temperature is 4°c above normal temperature

② Temperature is above 30°c.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Conditions favourable for their development in India

① long summer season from March to June.

② location in sub tropical zone where insolation is highest.

③ North India → continental climate → intense heating in summer

e.g. intense summer wave of 2022.

④ El nino → Delayed monsoon → Prolonged summer → Heat waves

⑤ Black carbon emission (2nd largest) aggravating heat waves.

⑥ Urban Heat island effect in metro cities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Health impacts

① Heat strokes among elderly.

② Dehydration upon exposure to sun.

③ Sunburns and uneasiness.

④ Reduced body metabolism.

⑤ Increased instances of hypertension.

Animal Health

→ crop diseases. (exp) Fungus in wheat.

→ locust attacks (exp) in 2021.

→ Reduced milk productivity

→ shortened breeding seasons

NDMA Guidelines on heatwaves recommed "Heat shelters", oral rehydration, early warning systems, enhanced water supply, centre-state-District-village co-ordination.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Providing an account of distribution of rainforests across the world, mention their key characteristics. Also highlight the threats that are being faced by tropical rainforests. **(250 words) 15**

विश्व भर में वर्षावनों के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, उनकी प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षावनों द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे खतरों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Tropical rainforests are called "lungs of the Planet".

Distribution

① Amazon rain forest
(Brazil, colombia, equador, venezuela, Peru)

② African rainforest
(central African republic, uganda, Kwand, congo, tanzania)

③ India (A&N islands, North East india, western ghats)

④ South East Asia
(Malaysia, Indonesia, Phillipine, Thailand, cambodia)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Key characterstics :

① Presence of epiphytes → creepers.

② Tall trees → upto 50m height.

③ Canopy → based on trees of different heights.

④ High rainfall & Humidity.

⑤ Poor soil → due to intense leaching.

⑥ High humus content in soil

⑦ Inadequate timber potential due to :-

7.1 softwood not hard wood.

7.2 no homogeneity in tree species.

⑧ Rich biodiversity → Tigers, primates, snakes, insects etc.

⑨ enormous carbon sequestration Potential

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Threats

① Expansion of Agriculture

(e.g) Area equal to Kerala cleared every year in Brazil for agri.

② Forest fires (e.g) Australian Blaze in 2020.

③ Slash and burn agriculture (e.g) Penda, Beera in Assam.

④ Habitat fragmentation due to creation of roads, rails in rainforest

⑤ Inadequate international support for conservation.

REDD + Framework.

COP 26 initiative on FOLU (Forest and land use), empowering locals to conserve rainforests is the way forward.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality and exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय शहर न केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता और बहिष्करण की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संरचनाओं की नकल कर रहे हैं, बल्कि भविष्य के संघर्षों के लिए दोषपूर्ण स्थिति का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

India is rapidly urbanising with 31% of it's population living in urban areas which is expected to reach 40% by 2030

mimicking inequality and exclusion found in rural areas

in social structures

① Caste propagated through :-

1.1 Caste based organisation

e.g. Elgar Parishad in Pune

1.2 Quota movements in cities -

e.g. Jat Quota in Rohtak, Jind

② Patriarchy → Female foeticide higher in urban areas (NFHS)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ communalism → christophe Jaffrelot study reveals urban middle class is core base for communal politics

in cultural structures

① Greater awareness of local culture in cities.

(e.g) Protest against Hindi singnboards in karnatoka.

② Greater prevalence of manual scavenging in cities.

③ cities promoting localisation not globalication (e.g) Punjabi cuisine in Amritsar.

(e.g) Dosa in chennai

Fault lines for future conflicts

① income inequality in cities is enormous.

1.1 17% urban population lives in slums.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) unplanned urban development → conflict with nature

- urban floods in Bengaluru.
- urban Heat Island in Kolkata.
- Pollution in Delhi

(3) amplification of caste conflicts

(e.g.) Caste violence in Hathras, UP

(4) communal riots (e.g.) North East Delhi riots 2020.

(5) Persistent ~~Patriarchy~~ crimes against women as evident in DISHA case (Hyd) and Nirbhaya case (Delhi)

(6) Rising crime rates + 7% (NCRB)

Smart cities mission, One stop centres for women, ~~caste~~ inter-caste marriages and PM Awas Yojna (urban) is way forward.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में जनजातीय विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के बहुआयामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to inexoreable integration of markets, nation states and technology to an extent never witnessed before. (Robert Friedman)

Impact on tribal development

Positive impact

Social

① Recognition of tribal rights
(e.g) Forest Rights Act 2006

② Reduced dogmas & discrimination in urban centres,

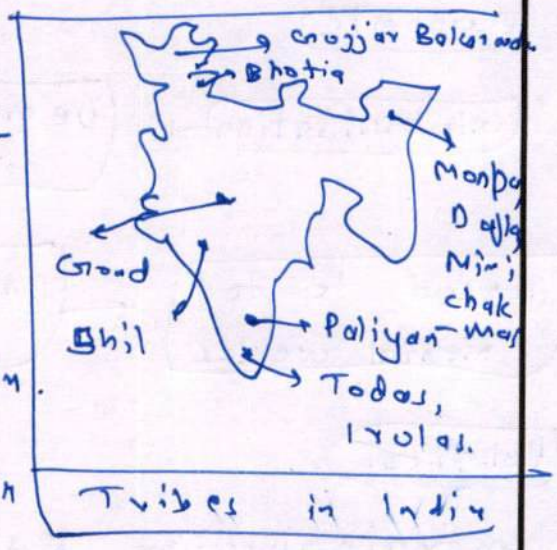
Economic

① use of technology (e.g) Dhara shala selling tribal products online via Amazon, Flipkart

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Globalisation → Economic development
↓
Greater tax collection → more expenditure on tribal welfare

Political



~~① 73rd amendment act provi~~

① PESA (1996) provided reservation.

② NCST created in 2003 (89th amendment act).

Negative impact

Social

① Threat to tribal languages (e.g.) Ho language in chattisgarh

② Displacement for development projects (e.g.) Sardar Sarovar Project (e.g.) Tehri Dam.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Globalisation → Demand of land for urbanisation
↓
loss of traditional homes of tribals ← Deforestation

② economic

① Globalisation → Demand for skilled workers
+
forced to do menial works ← inadequate skilling of tribals

Political

① marginalisation leading to naxalism, naga seperatism.

② Treated as last among equals.

strengthening Tribes advisory council, more Kastorba Gandhi residential schools, education in mothpv tongue and respect for Jal-Jangal-Jameen is way forward.